

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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1	8,657	16	9,000
2	8,671	17	9,085
3	8,677	18	9,155
4	8,725	19	9,410
5	8,751	20	9,171
6	18,000	21	18,000
7	8,770	22	9,353
8	8,804	23	9,337
9	8,864	24	9,379
10	8,957	25	9,580
11	8,959	26	9,580
12	8,959	27	9,580
13	8,959	28	9,580
14	18,019	29	18,000
15	8,959	30	9,580
16	8,959	31	9,580
17	8,959	32	9,580
18	8,959	33	9,580
19	8,959	34	9,580
20	8,959	35	9,580
21	8,959	36	9,580
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25	8,959	40	9,580
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27	8,959	42	9,580
28	8,959	43	9,580
29	8,959	44	9,580
30	8,959	45	9,580
31	8,959	46	9,580
32	8,959	47	9,580
33	8,959	48	9,580
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39	8,959	54	9,580
40	8,959	55	9,580
41	8,959	56	9,580
42	8,959	57	9,580
43	8,959	58	9,580
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45	8,959	60	9,580
46	8,959	61	9,580
47	8,959	62	9,580
48	8,959	63	9,580
49	8,959	64	9,580
50	8,959	65	9,580
51	8,959	66	9,580
52	8,959	67	9,580
53	8,959	68	9,580
54	8,959	69	9,580
55	8,959	70	9,580
56	8,959	71	9,580
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62	8,959	77	9,580
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64	8,959	79	9,580
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66	8,959	81	9,580
67	8,959	82	9,580
68	8,959	83	9,580
69	8,959	84	9,580
70	8,959	85	9,580
71	8,959	86	9,580
72	8,959	87	9,580
73	8,959	88	9,580
74	8,959	89	9,580
75	8,959	90	9,580
76	8,959	91	9,580
77	8,959	92	9,580
78	8,959	93	9,580
79	8,959	94	9,580
80	8,959	95	9,580
81	8,959	96	9,580
82	8,959	97	9,580
83	8,959	98	9,580
84	8,959	99	9,580
85	8,959	100	9,580

**AMUSEMENTS TODAY.**  
Orpheum—"The Greatest of These."  
Lyric—Cameraphone.  
Grand—Pictures.  
Tabernacle—Free organ recital at noon.

## WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Partly cloudy; showers.  
The METALS.  
Silver, 25¢ per ounce.  
Copper (cathodes), 23¢ per pound.  
Lead, 15¢ per 100 pounds.

## A MUNICIPAL RELIGION.

Grand Rapids, Mich., where the furniture comes from, has made a discovery. It has found by practical demonstration that a revival can be worked in civil affairs just as effectively as it used to be in the old-fashioned Methodist camp meetings, and by much the same method. In the primitive days of Methodism the good people in a given district would get together in a big camp, abandon everything else but the study of their spiritual needs and seek enlightenment with as much avidity and earnestness as the ordinary politician displays in seeking votes. Being simple folk, these Methodists of an early day thought salvation much more important than worldly prosperity, and their measure of salvation was the good one could do for his fellow man.

Now Grand Rapids, Mich., has tried the revival system on itself as a means of civic grace. The town has a board of trade with a thousand members. Most of these members are live ones, whereby they contrast markedly with the members of some other civic organizations we might mention. One of the committees of this remarkable board of trade is the municipal affairs committee, composed of 105 men, none of them in a trance. This big committee has sub-committees, each of which has one of these purposes in view: a cleaner city, a safer city, a better governed city, a city of convenience, a more charitable city and a more beautiful city.

The committee for a more beautiful city has forty addresses delivered in the public schools on Arbor day, and gave the children 10,000 elm trees to plant—which incident is cited to show that the Grand Rapids, Mich., committee really commit something when they start to business. When a preacher of practical sense suggested to the municipal affairs committee that it start a "civic revival," the committee accepted the notion promptly and went at it right.

Professor Charles Zoubin, until recently of the University of Chicago, was chosen as the civic revivalist. Zoubin is one of the few men of this generation who has marked out a new path. He always was an original man even in his college days, and some years on the staff of the Chicago university have accentuated this peculiarity. Under Zoubin's management the town of Grand Rapids had about the hottest municipal revival that ever struck this country. He mapped out a course of talks for the afternoons and evenings of seven days, covering every phase of municipal life. The meetings were widely advertised and were given every evening by prominent musicians who volunteered their services. Thirty-nine social, business, literary and musical organizations joined in co-operation with the committee.

For the first time in their lives ten thousand people who attended the lectures learned what their duties to the city are, what the best way of making a city what the ethical obligations of citizenship. Above all, they discovered that all of them, Jew, Catholic and Protestant, desired the same thing in municipal affairs, namely, the ideal city and a government to that end. They found they had the same purpose, held the same standards and had, in common, failed of their duty as citizens.

One of the first results of this revival was an appropriation by the council to secure the services of experts in the preparation of a plan for municipal improvement. The council also voted \$1,000 for artistic street signs. A campaign for civic cleanliness started and people began to point out the disfigurements of billboards and empty lots used as dumping ground for waste. In other words, Grand Rapids found its conscience and began to act on its promptings.

Is there any need to point out the parallel? Wouldn't it do Salt Lake a heap of good to have a civic revival? And doesn't it make you sick at heart to think that such a thing seems impossible because of the jealousies and smallness of petty politicians? And don't you think the time has nearly

arrived when the mass of citizens can afford to disregard the politicians and have a revival of their own for the good of Salt Lake?

## PIONEER DAY.

Sixty-one years ago today the hardy little band of pioneers under the leadership of Brigham Young descended into the valley of the Great Salt Lake and founded a state. Many of them have long since passed away, but the fruit of their toil remains, and upon each recurring anniversary of the 24th of July, 1847, we let our thoughts wander back over the intervening years to the time when the Mormon pilgrims, hot, tired and dusty, came through Emigration canyon and pitched their camp upon the banks of City creek.

Sixty-one years ago Utah was part of the possessions of Mexico and few white men had penetrated the mountains and cast their eyes over the "promised land." Kansas and Nebraska formed part of what was known at that time as the "great American desert," and the rush of the gold seekers to California had not begun.

Sixty-one years ago James K. Polk was president and the country was at war with Mexico. John Quincy Adams, Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton were still alive, and the halls of congress resounded with their eloquence. The question of the extension of slavery was looming up black and portentous, the final settlement of which embroiled the nation a few years later in a bloody, fratricidal war.

Sixty-one years ago the railroad lines were comparatively few and insignificant and confined to the eastern portion of the country. Steamboats and stage coaches were the ordinary means of transit for travelers, while emigrants sailed over the plains and valleys in "prairie schooners," drawn by horses or mules or the patient, but slow-going oxen.

Sixty-one years ago Chicago was a mere village when compared with St. Louis, and Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis and other bustling cities of the west were still in futurity, though straggling villages may have occupied ground now covered with magnificent business blocks and palatial residences. Coming down to the present, how our hearts swell with pride as we stand upon the hilltops and look out over the surrounding country and see clusters of farmhouses and cultivated fields, with here and there a little village or more pretentious town populated by a happy, contented and prosperous people. How different from that July day in 1847, when the pioneers first set their stakes and began to clear the land that they might reap a harvest as soon as possible. Near their first camping ground a beautiful city has risen, with paved and lighted streets and buildings of which a larger place might well be proud. A city with public schools second to none in the world; a city of churches, temples and cathedrals; a city of wealth, culture and refinement, and, above all, a city with a grand and glorious future before it.

So, on this sixty-first anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers in the valley, we accord them all honor for their achievement and wish the few survivors a longer lease of life and unalloyed happiness.

## A MUCH-TITLED HIGHNESS.

His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, heir apparent to the British throne, who is now helping the people of Canada celebrate the tercentenary of Quebec, is the possessor of a string of titles that would make the most inveterate American "jiner" green with envy. Prince George, etc., is, among other things: Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland (by act of Scotch parliament, 1469), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Kilkenny, Prince of Wales.

Besides these hereditary titles, Prince George is a vice admiral in the British navy, a general in the British army and is colonial or lieutenant colonel in about twenty-five regiments in Great Britain, India, Australia and Prussia.

Prince George also has a few decorations, being: Knight of the order of the Garter, Knight of the order of the Thistle, Knight of the order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian order, Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Imperial Service Order.

The prince has an income of \$300,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, which, however, carries with it heavy financial responsibilities. On becoming the direct heir to the throne on the death of his older brother he was granted an additional annuity of \$100,000. Fifteen years ago he married Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Teck, who was given a separate income by parliament of \$50,000 a year, which will be increased to \$150,000 if she should survive her husband.

Some of the other distinguished guests of the ancient Canadian city are the Earl of Dudley, governor general of the Australian commonwealth; Vice President Fairbanks of the United States; Lord Strathcona, Canada's high commissioner in London; the Marquis de Levis, a descendant of the

French general who assisted Montcalm in 1759; George Wolfe, a collateral member of the family of the British general who took Quebec; Lord Lovat, a descendant of General Brazier, one of Wolfe's staff, besides representatives of France and other countries.

We don't know how Judge Taft is going to promise the western Republicans that he will follow in the footsteps of Roosevelt and at the same time satisfy the so-called vested interests that he is their great and good friend. It may be easy for a "trained legal mind" to appear on both sides of a proposition at one and the same time, but to the layman it would seem that truth is about to receive a severe jolt. Roosevelt worked the game on Wall street four years ago, and they haven't got through cursing about it yet. Perhaps it's the turn of the gentleman to get the throw-down.

An American crossed the tape first in the 400 meters event at the Olympic games yesterday, and the English judges promptly declared it "no race," the victor being charged with "boring," which being translated means that he is alleged to have pocketed his rival. As the blooming Britisher had room and couldn't keep up with the procession it seems likely that Trainer Murphy's charge of highway robbery is well founded.

As the Standard Oil company increased the price of gasoline immediately after the imposition of the \$29,240,000 fine by Judge Landis, tribute being no longer necessary on this account, the extra charge should be knocked off.

The department of commerce and labor has published a bulletin to the effect that England affords a good field for American canvassers. For the love of heaven let's forward Salt Lake's surplus at once.

With Roosevelt as pace-maker, Taft is several laps behind Bryan in the championship event of 1908. Even if he doesn't puncture a tire the chances of the president's entry for a win appear well-nigh hopeless.

The circuit court of appeals also appears to have "erred," and its manifest errors will be made the basis of a petition for a rehearing.

Like X in the equation, the negro vote represents the unknown quantity in the election this fall.

## SOCIETY

The woman's golf tournament, the first of the year, was begun on Wednesday at the Country club with the match between Miss Genevieve McCormick and Mrs. William Igleheart, the former winning. Mrs. P. E. McGurran and Mrs. Kenneth Kerr will play their match today, and Mrs. J. C. Taylor and Miss Marge Miller theirs also. The semi-finals will be played tomorrow, and the finals in the July play on Wednesday. The play is for two silver cups given by R. C. Gemmell, and will require four months' playing, the final contest between each month's winners to be played in October.

Miss Edna Farnsworth entertained fourteen of her girl friends yesterday afternoon at an originally planned affair in compliment to Miss Laura Rawlin. The guests each wrote a steamer letter and illustrated it for the guest of honor, and Miss Hazel Spappington won the prize. The letters will be open for Miss Rawlin's inspection when she sails from New York the last of the month to spend a year or so abroad.

Lynn S. Gillham, who for the past two years has been active in Salt Lake newspaper work, will leave about the middle of August for his home in Minnesota. He will be married Aug. 19 to Miss Vina Becker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Becker of Adrian, Minn. After a short wedding trip the couple will come to this city to make their home.

The usual holiday buffet luncheon will be on today at the Country club, with no other special attractions. The place will be popular, however, as it is always a restful spot on a hot day. The table d'hôte dinner and the weekly dance will be given tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Markintosh entertained about fifteen of their friends last evening at a delightful lake party for their niece, Mrs. Henry E. King of Los Angeles. The party went out on the early evening train and enjoyed a dip and a supper before the dance.

George W. Vincent and Emma C. Jewett were married Wednesday evening at the residence of this bride's mother, 1232 West South Temple street, by Bishop Joseph Christensen. The rooms were beautifully decorated with ferns, roses and carnations. John T. Vincent acted as best man and Jane M. Vincent as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the family and friends partook of a wedding supper. The couple will be at home to friends at 1232 West South Temple after July 26.

Mrs. James H. Kewies entertained six friends at a luncheon yesterday in compliment to her guest, Miss Hazel Harris of Paris, Ill. The decorations were all of pink sweet peas, and the other guests were Mrs. DeBouzek, Mrs. John S. Welch, Mrs. J. Boyd and Miss Emma Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Homer entertained about thirty of their friends last evening at an informal musicale and a supper party. Musical numbers were given by several of the talented people present, and a few hours spent most pleasantly.

Professor and Mrs. J. E. McKnight are at Bandon-by-the-Sea in Oregon. Professor McKnight, who has been absent from his work at the University of Utah for a year, will return to the city at the opening of the school year in September.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Thome and Miss Thome have issued invitations for a reception to be given at their home next Thursday evening, July 20, to meet Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Thome.

Mrs. Joseph Simon and her daughter, Mrs. New York, but formerly of this city, are here for a visit with relatives, the Louis and Adolph Simon

families. Mrs. Simon has many friends in Salt Lake.

Miss Maude Adams sails tomorrow morning for a stay of some weeks in Ireland, where she will visit the lakes of Killarney in company with a party of friends. Later in the season she expects to be here for a short stay.

Mrs. Heber M. Wells and the children will leave tomorrow morning for Brighton, where they have taken the W. Mont Ferry cottage for the rest of the summer.

Miss Helen Evans has returned from the east, where she has spent the past year in school.

William Morris, the art collector, goes to Ogden today to visit friends, and he will hold an exhibition there next week.

Mrs. Henry C. Hoffman and daughter, Naomi, left last night for Long Beach and Catalina island, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Whitney and family and Mr. and Mrs. John Stringham and family left Thursday for a few days' auto trip through northern Utah and Idaho.

Mrs. George S. Bell and her son, Jack, have gone to Brighton and have taken the Highland cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob Irvine of Provo returned to their home yesterday after a short visit in the city.

Miss Marion Jones and her sister, Olive, will go to Neff's farm today to remain over Sunday.

Mrs. E. E. Dudley and her daughter, Louise, have returned from Marysville, Cal., and will go to their home in Bingham today.

Mrs. J. S. Gordon of Ogden has been visiting friends in town for a few days.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

6623—Ralph Nelson, Gunnison.  
6624—Emma Elliott, Richfield.  
6625—Patrick Hamilton, Salt Lake.  
6626—Cena Johnson, Salt Lake.  
6627—John Cardena, Salt Lake.  
6628—Mahiko De Secon, Salt Lake.  
6629—Frank W. Rees, Denver.  
6630—Myrtle I. Pulford, Denver.  
6631—John E. Smith, Salt Lake.  
6632—Mabel M. Dean, Spokane.

## THE LITTLE BOY WHO DIDN'T PASS.

(Detroit Free Press.)  
A sad faced little fellow sits alone in deep desecration.  
There's a lump arising in his throat and tears streaming down his face.  
He wanders from his playmates, for he doesn't want to join in their game.  
Their shouts of merry laughter since the world has lost its cheer:  
He has slipped the cup of sorrow, he has drained the bitter glass.  
And his heart is fairly breaking; he's the boy who didn't pass.

In the apple tree the robin sings a cheery little song.  
But he doesn't seem to hear it, showing plainly something's wrong.  
Comes his faithful little spaniel for a romp and bit of play.  
But the troubled little fellow sternly bids him go away.  
All alone he sits in sorrow, with his hair a tangled mass of care.  
And his eyes are red with weeping; he's the boy who didn't pass.

How he hates himself for failing, he can hear his playmates jeer.  
For they've left him with the dullards—those who shied at a year.  
And he tried so hard to conquer, O, he tried to do his best.  
He's ashamed to tell his mother, for he thinks she'll hate him, too.  
The little boy who didn't pass, who failed of getting through.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son, and speak of him as bright,  
And you who love a little girl who comes to you tonight.  
With smiling eyes and dancing feet, with honors from her school.  
Turn to that lonely little boy who thinks he is a fool.  
And he kindly by the hand, the dullard in his class.  
He is the one who most needs love, the boy who didn't pass.

## VALUES IN RARE COINS.

(Chicago Evening Post.)  
Every once in a while a story finds its way into print narrating how some indigent, penniless fellow has been sold for many times its face value. Immediately half the people begin to scrutinize every piece of money they get their hands on in the hope of finding one that is worth more than Uncle Sam says it is. Such a story came out of London recently, for in the British capital there was sold at auction an American \$20 gold piece for which the purchaser gave \$2,100 in cash.

The coin was a very rare one, issued at San Francisco in 1849 by the Cincinnati Trading company. Only one other specimen of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading company gold piece is known, that being in the United States mint at Philadelphia. There is also a \$5 piece of the same design, a specimen of which is in the coin room of the Philadelphia mint. Another oddity was the Washington cent of 1873, which usually is of copper, but in this sale a piece from the same dies was sold as gold.

## STICKING TO ONE BRANCH.

(Exchange.)  
At a men's cafe one night a young American—a barber—fell in with an Englishman. The latter was berating the barber for doing all manner of business in their shops and for not following the better English plan of sticking to one branch.  
The next day he swaggered into the barber shop to be shaved. The barber gave him a face extra good soaping and left him, at the same time seating himself to read.  
The Englishman kept quiet for a few minutes, when, seeing his attendant reading, he blurted out:  
"Why don't you shave me, sir?"  
"You will have to go up the street for your shave," quietly replied the barber. "We only shave here."

## THAT WAS THE QUESTION.

(Kansas City Journal.)  
Down in Missouri Judge Wallace was addressing a meeting of prohibitionists in one of the prohibition hotbeds of the state.  
"Yes, friends," he said, "if I am elected governor of Missouri I'll keep this state dry when and where the laws say it shall be dry. There will be no halfway."  
"Hold on," cried a man in the crowd. "Anybody can keep St. Louis dry."  
Just then the judge purposely overturned the ice water, and during the confusion he drifted from the subject.

## AN OUTRAGE.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)  
"Club women in Boston," said the headline.  
"Dear, dear," commented the near-sighted man, unable to read the context. "I never would have thought it possible. Why, the very worst we do in Philadelphia is to neglect to give 'em a seat."

## THE YOUNG MOTHER

OFTEN NEEDS A TONIC TO BRING BACK HER STRENGTH.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Just the Remedy Because They Are Effective and Cannot Harm Even the Most Delicate Constitution.

The young mother who finds that her health and strength does not return after confinement needs a tonic. After the nurse has gone and the doctor has stopped his visits a weakness often continues which unfits her for her household duties and it is then that tonic treatment is needed. But great care must be used in the selection of a strengthening medicine, especially if the mother is nursing the child. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which contain no opiate or other harmful drugs, are just suited to the mother's needs.

Mrs. Ethel K. Foster, of 1803 South Sheffield avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., bears witness to this when she says:  
"After the birth of my two children I became in a terrible run-down condition and was weak and sick for about a year and a half. I was always up and around but would have to lie down many times during the day. I couldn't do much work for I would get so weak and tremble so that I would have to lie down. I suffered constantly with headaches, which were in front and on top of my head. There was a feeling on top of my head as though a weight was coming down on it. I would get so dizzy that I couldn't turn around quickly. If I did I would fall down. My heart was weak and I would get out of breath after any little exertion. Many times I would start out for a walk to get a little exercise but was so weak I could go only a little ways. I lost in flesh until I weighed about 90 pounds. I was pale and yellow, my lips had no color and my eyes were sunken in my head. I looked like a dead woman."

"I was under two doctors' care for about nine months. While they kept encouraging me, I grew no better and was completely discouraged. I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after I had taken them a while I felt so much better that I gave them a good trial and was cured. My complexion is healthy and I weigh about 125 pounds, which was my weight before being sick."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## CROSS RED DENTISTS

Cor. 3rd So. and Main Sts.  
\$7 SET OF TEETH \$4.

\$3 Gold Crowns, 22-k. Porcelain Crowns, Bridge Work, etc.  
75c and \$1 Fillings. 50c Gold Fillings. One-half Price.

## SWAY OF THE TYPEWRITER.

Important Part Played by it in Civilizing the World.

(Harper's.)  
The typewriter is playing an important part in civilizing the world. The latest invention in this line is a machine capable of transcribing the Japanese ideogram; but typewriters imprinting Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, Hebrew and other Oriental languages have long been used.

In Turkey the printing of anything from a circular letter to a book can only be done under a permit from the government. Therefore, typewriters which imprint Turkish or Arabic characters are prohibited from passing through the customs house. Nevertheless, the increasing demand has somehow produced a small supply. Bagdad, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, has twenty machines, all of which write Arabic. In Syria, one of the most polyglot countries in the world, Syriac, Arabic and French writing typewriters are used by many of the business houses. Persia, which uses the Arabic script, is learning to adopt the typewriter. To go farther east, a number of Hind